

OLL 83-2633

3 November 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Office of Legislative Liaison

FROM:   
Legislation Division, OLL

SUBJECT: Hawkins-Percy Amendment to the State  
Authorization Bill

1. Jack Brady called this morning and said that he had learned that Senator Hawkins would be very stubborn concerning her amendment to the State Authorization Bill. However, he feels that she may budge if either the DCI or the DDCI call her and stress the problems we have with the amendment. He also wants feedback as to whether a call will be placed and the results of the call.

2. Recommend that Mr. Casey or Mr. McMahon review the talking points and the amendment and call Senator Hawkins as soon as possible. The conference is reconvening at 2:00 p.m. today.

Attachments

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## Union Calendar No. 124

98TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2992

[Report No. 98-192]

To authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1984 and 1985 for international security and development assistance and for the Peace Corps, and for other purposes.

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 12, 1983

Mr. ZABLOCKI (for himself, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. YATRON, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. BONKER, Mr. BARNES, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. LEACH of Iowa) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

MAY 17, 1983

Additional sponsor: Mr. FASCELL

MAY 17, 1983

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

To authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1984 and 1985 for international security and development assistance and for the Peace Corps, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 Africa People's Organization if the President certifies to the  
2 Congress that such funds would not be used to support the  
3 military or paramilitary activities of the South West People's  
4 Organization.

5       “(b) The Secretary of State shall review, at least annu-  
6 ally, the budgets and accounts of all international organiza-  
7 tions receiving payments of any such funds and shall report  
8 to the appropriate committees of the Congress the amounts of  
9 funds expended by each such organization for the purposes  
10 described in subsection (a) and the amount contributed by the  
11 United States to each such organization.”.

12                   INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

13       SEC. 505. Section 482(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act  
14 of 1961 is amended by striking out “\$37,700,000 for the  
15 fiscal year 1982 and \$37,700,000 for the fiscal year 1983”  
16 and inserting in lieu thereof “\$53,030,000 for the fiscal year  
17 1984 and \$55,522,000 for the fiscal year 1985”.

18                   SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

19       SEC. 506. (a) Section 481(a) of the Foreign Assistance  
20 Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

21       “(a)(1) It is the sense of the Congress that—

22               “(A) under the Single Convention on Narcotic  
23 Drugs, 1961, each signatory country has the responsi-  
24 bility to limit to licit purposes the cultivation, produc-

1 tion, manufacture, sale, and other distribution of sched-  
2 uled drugs;

3 “(B) the international community should provide  
4 assistance, where appropriate, to those producer and  
5 transit countries which require assistance in discharg-  
6 ing these primary obligations;

7 “(C) international narcotics control programs  
8 should include, as a priority, the progressive elimina-  
9 tion of the illicit cultivation of the crops from which  
10 narcotic and psychotropic drugs are derived, and  
11 should also include the suppression of the illicit manu-  
12 facture of and traffic in narcotic and psychotropic  
13 drugs; and

14 “(D) effective international cooperation is neces-  
15 sary to control the illicit cultivation, production, and  
16 smuggling of, trafficking in, and abuse of narcotic and  
17 psychotropic drugs.

18 This cooperation should include the development and trans-  
19 mittal of plans, by each signatory country to the Single Con-  
20 vention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, in which illicit narcotics  
21 and psychotropic crop cultivation exists, which would advise  
22 the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Na-  
23 tions Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the international  
24 community of the strategy, programs, and timetable such

1 country has established for the progressive elimination of that  
2 cultivation.

3       “(2) In order to promote such cooperation, the President  
4 is authorized to conclude agreements with other countries to  
5 facilitate control of the production, processing, transporta-  
6 tion, and distribution of narcotics analgesics, including opium  
7 and its derivatives, other narcotic and psychotropic drugs,  
8 and other controlled substances (as defined by the Single  
9 Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and the Comprehen-  
10 sive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970).

11       “(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the  
12 President is authorized to furnish assistance to any country  
13 or international organization, on such terms and conditions as  
14 he may determine, for the control of narcotic and psycho-  
15 tropic drugs and other controlled substances.

16       “(4)(A) The President shall suspend United States as-  
17 sistance to or for any country when the President determines  
18 that such country has failed to take adequate steps to prevent  
19 narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other controlled sub-  
20 stances (as defined by the Single Convention on Narcotic  
21 Drugs, 1961, and the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Preven-  
22 tion and Control Act of 1970) produced or processed, in  
23 whole or in part, in such country or transported through such  
24 country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of

1 such country to United States Government personnel or their  
2 dependents, or from being smuggled into the United States.

3       “(B) In determining whether adequate steps have been  
4 taken, the President shall consider, among other factors, the  
5 effort being made by such country to meet the objectives and  
6 obligations of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs,  
7 1961, including whether the government of such country has  
8 taken the legal and law enforcement measures to enforce in  
9 its territory, to the maximum extent possible, the elimination  
10 (including eradication where necessary) of illicit cultivation  
11 and the suppression of illicit manufacture of and traffic in  
12 narcotic drugs, psychotropic drugs, and other controlled sub-  
13 stances. In determining whether these measures are ade-  
14 quate, the President shall consider whether the government's  
15 actions are resulting in significant reductions annually in the ←  
16 illicit cultivation and in tangible enforcement results as evi-  
17 denced by seizures of narcotic and psychotropic drugs and  
18 other controlled substances and of illicit laboratories and the  
19 arrest and prosecution of violators involved in the traffic in  
20 such drugs and substances significantly affecting the United  
21 States.

22       “(C) As used in this subsection, the term ‘United States  
23 assistance’ means assistance under this Act (including pro-  
24 grams under title IV of chapter 2 of part I, but excluding  
25 population and health assistance under section 104, excluding

1 international narcotics control assistance under this chapter,  
2 and excluding assistance which involves only the provision of  
3 food, medicine, medical or health care, including population  
4 control); sales, credits, guaranties, and licenses under the  
5 Arms Export Control Act; sales under title I or III and do-  
6 nations under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development  
7 and Assistance Act of 1954 of nonfood commodities; and  
8 other financing by the Commodity Credit Corporation for  
9 export sales of nonfood commodities.

10       “(5) If assistance to a country is suspended pursuant to  
11 this section, such suspension shall continue in force until the  
12 President determines, and reports to the Congress in writing,  
13 that the government of such country has taken the adequate  
14 steps described in paragraph (4)(B) of this subsection, includ-  
15 ing (A) having committed itself to a plan providing for the  
16 progressive elimination of the illicit cultivation within a rea-  
17 sonable period of time, and (B) having begun implementation  
18 of such plan, including eradication where necessary and ade-  
19 quate measures to suppress the illicit manufacture of and  
20 traffic in narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other controlled  
21 substances found in its territory.”.

22       (b) Section 481 of such Act is amended by striking out  
23 subsection (e) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

24       “(e)(1) Not later than February 1 of each year, the  
25 President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Rep-



1 representatives, and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of  
2 the Senate, a report on the status of the United States policy  
3 to establish and encourage an international strategy to pre-  
4 vent the illicit cultivation and manufacture of and traffic in  
5 narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other controlled sub-  
6 stances.

7       “(2) Each such report shall describe the policies adopt-  
8 ed, agreements concluded, and programs implemented by the  
9 Department of State in pursuit of its delegated responsibil-  
10 ities for international narcotics control, including policy  
11 development, bilateral and multilateral funding and other  
12 support for international narcotics control projects, represen-  
13 tations of the United States Government to international or-  
14 ganizations and agencies concerned with narcotics control,  
15 training of foreign enforcement personnel, coordination of the  
16 international narcotics control activities of United States  
17 Government agencies, and technical assistance to interna-  
18 tional demand reduction programs. Each such report shall  
19 describe these activities for the fiscal year just ended, for the  
20 current fiscal year, and for the next fiscal year.

21       “(3) Each such report shall identify those countries  
22 which are the significant direct or indirect sources of illicit  
23 narcotic and psychotropic drugs and other controlled sub-  
24 stances significantly affecting the United States. For each  
25 such country, each report shall—

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1           “(A) include a detailed status report, with such  
2           information as can be reliably obtained, on the illicit  
3           narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled sub-  
4           stances which are being cultivated, produced, or proc-  
5           essed in or transported through such country, and shall  
6           note significant changes in conditions, such as increases  
7           or decreases in illicit cultivation and manufacture of  
8           and traffic in such drugs and substances;

9           “(B) describe the assistance under this chapter  
10          and the other kinds of United States assistance which  
11          such country received in the preceding fiscal year,  
12          which are planned for such country for the current  
13          fiscal year, and which are proposed for such country  
14          for the next fiscal year, with an analysis of the impact  
15          that the furnishing of each such kind of assistance has  
16          had or is expected to have on the illicit cultivation and  
17          manufacture of and traffic in narcotic and psychotropic  
18          drugs and other controlled substances in such country;  
19          and

20          “(C) describe the plans, programs, and timetables  
21          adopted by such country, and on the adequacy of the  
22          measures taken and accomplishments achieved in  
23          accord with these plans.

24          “(f) The Department of State shall encourage the Inter-  
25          national Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations

87

1 Commission on Narcotic Drugs to take such actions as are  
2 appropriate and necessary to secure from signatory countries  
3 to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the plans  
4 described in this section, and to obtain reports from such  
5 countries on their achievements under such plans.”.

#### 6 INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

7 SEC. 507. Section 492(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act  
8 of 1961 is amended by striking out “\$27,000,000 for the  
9 fiscal year 1982 and \$27,000,000 for the fiscal year 1983”  
10 and inserting in lieu thereof “\$25,000,000 for the fiscal year  
11 1984 and \$27,000,000 for the fiscal year 1985”.

#### 12 ASSISTANCE FOR REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN

#### 13 AFRICA

14 SEC. 508. Section 495F(b) of the Foreign Assistance  
15 Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

16 “(b) In addition to amounts otherwise available for such  
17 purposes, not less than \$15,000,000 of the funds appropri-  
18 ated for the fiscal year 1985 to carry out part I of this Act  
19 shall be used under the authority of this section to provide  
20 resettlement services and facilities for refugees and displaced  
21 persons in Africa.”.

#### 22 TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

23 SEC. 509. Section 661(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act  
24 of 1961 is amended by striking out “\$6,907,000 for the fiscal  
25 year 1982 and \$6,907,000 for the fiscal year 1983” and in-

(c) Section 423 is further amended after subsection (a) the following new subsections:

"(b) Not later than January 31 of each year, the President shall prepare and transmit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on those measures being undertaken and planned for the next fiscal year by each major illicit drug producing country for which the President is proposing to furnish United States assistance for the next fiscal year, which measures are designed to prevent narcotic drugs or other controlled substances from being cultivated, produced, or processed illicitly, in whole or in part, in such country, or from being transported through such country to United States Government personnel or their dependents or from entering the United States unlawfully. Based upon such measures being undertaken and planned for each such country and based upon such other available information, the President shall make a preliminary determination of the maximum amount of reduction in illicit drug production which is achievable during the next fiscal year by each major illicit drug producing country for which United States assistance is being proposed by the President. The President shall include the amount of each such projected reduction in such report. The report shall also set forth the actual reductions in illicit drug production made by each major illicit drug producing country which has received United States assistance for the preceding fiscal year.

"(c)(1) As soon as possible after the transmittal of a report required by subsection (b), the designated representatives of the President shall initiate appropriate consultations with the appropriate committees of the Congress. Such committees shall cause to be printed in the Congressional Record the substance of each consultation.

"(2) After the President's designated representatives initiate appropriate consultations, the appropriate committee of each House of Congress should hold a public hearing to review the preliminary determination of the President unless public disclosure of the details of such projected reductions is required to be classified. In such a case, the hearing shall be closed to the public.

"(3) After the conclusion of the hearings held under paragraph (2) or 90 days after the initiation of appropriate consultations under paragraph (1), whichever occurs first, the President shall prepare and transmit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report setting forth his final determination regarding the maximum amount of reduction in illicit drug production which is achievable during the next fiscal year by each major illicit drug producing country for which United States assistance is being proposed by the President.

"(d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, if the report required to be submitted by subsection (b) indicates that the government of a country covered by such report has failed to achieve the projected reductions in illicit drug production for the preceding fiscal year, which were contained in the report described in subsection (c)(3) for such fiscal year, then—

"(1) the President shall suspend all United States assistance to or for such major illicit drug producing country; and

"(2) the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct each United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the Inter-

national Bank to vote against any loan or other utilization of the funds of the respective International financial institution to or for such major illicit drug producing country.

unless the President determines and so reports in writing to the Senate or the House of Representatives and to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that—

"(A) such country did not achieve its projected reduction in illicit drug production because of factors beyond its control such as changing weather conditions, geographic impediments, and political instability; or

"(B) furnishing United States assistance or approving the extension of loans or the furnishing of financial or technical assistance by an International financial institution to such country is in the national security interests of the United States.

"(c) In the event that United States assistance to a country is suspended or that the United States votes against the extension of loans or the utilization of funds of such international financial institution under subsection (d), such suspension shall continue in force and the United States shall continue to cast such votes, as the case may be, until the President determines and reports in writing to the appropriate committees of the Congress that—

"(1) the government of such country has prepared, presented, and committed itself to a plan providing for the control, reduction, and gradual elimination of the illicit cultivation, production, processing, transportation, and distribution of narcotic drugs and other controlled substances within an explicitly stated period of time, with implementation commencing prior to the renewal of assistance, or before the approval by the United States of the extension of any loan or the furnishing of any financial or technical assistance by an International financial institution, to such country; and

"(2) the government of such country has taken legal and law enforcement measures to enforce effective suppression of the illicit cultivation, production, processing, transportation, and distribution of such drugs or controlled substances."

(d) Section 481 of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(k) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'appropriate consultations' means discussions in person by designated representatives of the President, including the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Control and appropriate representatives of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Justice, with members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives to review the worldwide illicit drug production situation and the role that the furnishing of United States assistance to major illicit drug producing countries and that United States contributions to International financial institutions should have in combating the entry of illicit narcotics and other controlled substances into the United States, and to provide such members with—

"(A) a description of the nature of the illicit drug production problem in each major illicit drug producing country for which the President is proposing to furnish United States assistance;

"(B) an analysis of the climatic, geographic, political, economic, and social factors that affect the illicit drug production in each country with respect to which the

President is submitting subsection (b);

"(C) a description of the methodology employed to determine the projected reductions for each major illicit drug producing country for which the President is proposing to furnish United States assistance for the next fiscal year; and

"(D) an analysis of any additional United States assistance that would be required to achieve the projected reductions reported by the President to the Congress pursuant to subsection (b);

"(2) the term 'legal and law enforcement measures' means—

"(A) the enactment and implementation of laws and regulations or the implementation of existing laws and regulations to provide for the progressive control, reduction, and gradual elimination of the illicit cultivation, production, processing, transportation, and distribution of narcotic drugs and other controlled substances; and

"(B) the effective organization, staffing, equipping, funding, and activation of those governmental authorities responsible for narcotics control;

"(3) the term 'major illicit drug producing country' means a country producing 10 metric tons or more of opium or opium derivative during a fiscal year or producing 500 metric tons or more of coca or marijuana (as the case may be) during a fiscal year;

"(4) the terms 'narcotic drugs' and 'other controlled substances' shall have the same meaning as is given to such terms by any applicable international narcotics control agreement or domestic law of the country or countries concerned, subject to the provisions of this section; and

"(5) the term 'United States assistance' means any assistance of any kind, excepting food, medicine or disaster relief assistance, which is provided by grant, sale, loan, lease, credit, guaranty, or insurance, or by any other means, by any agency or instrumentality of the United States Government to any foreign country, including—

"(A) assistance under this Act (including programs under title IV of chapter 2 of part I, relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, but excluding programs under chapter 9 of part I, relating to international narcotics control assistance);

"(B) sales, credits, and guarantees under the Arms Export Control Act;

"(C) sales under title I and title III and donations under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 of nonfood commodities;

"(D) financing programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation for export of nonfood commodities;

"(E) financing under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945;

"(F) assistance under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962;

"(G) programs under the Peace Corps Act;

"(H) assistance under the Inter-American Foundation Act; and

"(I) assistance under the Mutual Education and Cultural and Exchange Act of 1961."

Mrs. HAWKINS. Mr. President, today I am introducing an amendment to S. 1342, the Department of State authorization bill which is designed to combat the corruption, violent crime, addiction, and health hazards victimizing Florida and the rest of this country as a result of the flow of illegal drugs from abroad.

This amendment is cosponsored by Senators PERCY, BIDEN, COCHRAN, DECONCINI, D'AMATO, HUMPHREY, MOYNI-

needed to work internationally to strengthen democratic institutions. I am consequently particularly pleased that the Congress of the United States has been voting to support the bipartisan National Endowment for Democracy and to enable the Endowment and the United States more effectively to cooperate with others in advancing democracy. This is a cause in which all democratic parties—in the United States and elsewhere—can join with full conviction.

I wish you full success in your deliberations and look forward to further cooperation with those governments participating in the conference and with democratic governments everywhere.

Members of the Council of Europe, I think it is important to note that President Reagan speaks for all members of this U.S. delegation and for our entire country in expressing his high hopes for this gathering. We have come to listen, to learn, to contribute, and to cooperate in the common task of developing not only our conceptual understanding of democratic processes today but our practical ability to bolster the chances for democratic success in a world filled with those who fear and despise free societies.

I am especially hopeful that—by this time next year—through the bipartisan Endowment and institutions affiliated with the two political parties, labor and business—the United States will have reinforced meaningfully its tangible commitment to partnership programs and exchanges designed to bolster democratic institutions throughout the world.

Would it not be a splendid and historic occasion, Mr. President, if this Senate today fulfilled that bipartisan hope and passed this Endowment legislation? Once this legislation has been enacted, as I stated earlier, the Foreign Relations Committee will have a chance to review with the officials of the endowment and various institutes to be funded by it their procedures, bylaws, initial programs and plans. To do that, however, we must first pass the bill which I hope we can do expeditiously with the perfecting, technical amendment that I have sent to the desk.

I ask unanimous consent that the article entitled "Meeting Moscow's Ideological Challenge" be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Times, Sept. 29, 1983]

# MEETING MOSCOW'S IDEOLOGICAL CHALLENGE

(By William Brock and Michael Samuels)

For the first time, the United States has an opportunity to harness the experience and energies of the private sector in meeting the global ideological challenge presented by the Soviet Union and its allies. Whether or not that opportunity becomes a reality depends on Senate approval this week of a proposal to create a National Endowment for Democracy.

Prompt passage of the legislation (S. 1342) will send a strong message to the world that the American people fully intend to support the growth and development of democratic pluralism abroad.

The legislation pending in the Senate would establish a National Endowment for Democracy as a private, non-profit corporation. It would receive an annual appropriation from the Congress and would be sub-

ject to congressional oversight and funding.

The unique feature of the proposed Endowment is that all of the overseas programs would be designed and implemented by private sector groups including business, labor, the two political parties, and others. The Endowment legislation specifically names four of the organizations that would receive funds: the Center for International Private Enterprise, the Free Trade Union Institute, and separate Republican and Democratic Institutes for International Affairs.

Each of the political party Institutes will draw personnel and program ideas from congressional representatives, academia, and the national committees but neither is part of their respective national committee structures. The Center for International Private Enterprise is part of the National Chamber Foundation and will include on its governing board leaders from representative business groups. Similarly, the Free Trade Union Institute is affiliated with the AFL-CIO and will draw on labor's extensive experience in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Other private sector groups such as the media, the legal profession, cooperatives, and academia are being encouraged to apply for funds.

Our involvement with the National Endowment for Democracy stems from a research study conducted, with President Reagan's support, by the bipartisan American Political Foundation. In addition to the two of us, the study group board also includes RNC Chairman Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., DNC Chairman Charles T. Manatt, Sen. Christopher Dodd, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, Rep. Dante Fascell, Richard V. Allen, and other distinguished private sector representatives.

This group of business and labor leaders, Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives, strongly supports the Endowment concept. The Report, which was presented to the Administration and Congress in mid-April, recommended the establishment of the Endowment and documented the many potential benefits of such programs for the United States and for democratic forces around the world.

The Endowment concept is based on providing support for that President Reagan called in his speech to the British Parliament last year, the infrastructure of democracy—political parties, business associations, free labor movements, a free press, and other elements of democratic pluralism. Each of the organizations receiving funds from the proposed Endowment would provide training, exchange programs, and support to its counterparts abroad.

The experience of the AFL-CIO's labor institutes clearly demonstrates that the most effective means of halting the spread of communism is to support democratic groups through institution-to-institution assistance on a partnership basis. As democratic political parties, business groups, labor unions, media, and other institutions emerge and grow stronger, the forces of tyranny can be more effectively checked.

Although government-to-government forms of aid are essential and should be continued, the direct assistance from experienced business people, political party leaders, union experts, and others can make a decisive difference in building democratic pluralism abroad.

Some criticism has been directed at the proposed Endowment in the Senate and in the earlier House vote. For the most part, criticism reflects domestic partisan concerns that the proposed Endowment would be dominated by one party or the other. Some question the relative distribution of funds

between business and labor. Such concerns are groundless.

Both political party Institutes have been designated to receive the same amount of funding and have the same representation on the proposed Endowment board. In the cases of business and labor, the appropriate Congressional committees decided that, initially, labor would receive a larger amount as recognition of the work that regional labor training Institutes have already done in strengthening democratic trade unionism while opposing communism in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

As the business Center's programs develop, labor and business will receive equivalent funding in future years. Further, its broad bipartisan structure assures that no one group will be in a position to control the proposed Endowment. Congress, of course, will exercise a strong oversight function to ensure that the proposed Endowment adequately coordinates programs and that all programs are in the national interest.

Domestic concerns aside, it is long past time that the American private sector becomes an essential element of the national effort to provide support for democratic pluralism worldwide. Indeed, the private sector is American democratic pluralism. What better way to confront our most dangerous adversaries than through our own democratic pluralist institutions?

Mr. PERCY. I know of no objection on this side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? If there is no objection, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

The amendment (No. 2344) was agreed to.

Mr. PERCY. I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

## AMENDMENT NO. 2345

(Purpose: To provide for suspension of assistance to any country not meeting projected reductions in illicit drug production)

Mrs. HAWKINS. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Wilson). The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Florida (Mrs. Hawkins), for herself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 2345.

Mrs. HAWKINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the bottom of page 48, add the following:

## TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

### INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

SEC. 701. (g) Section 481(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by striking out the fourth and fifth sentences.

(b) Section 481 of such Act is amended by redesignating subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) as (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively.